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Dubinsky Blames Lewis, C. I. O. for Peace Failure

In his address delivered before a special meeting of 1200 members of executive boards of local unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York on January 11 last, David Dubinsky, president of the organization and member of the Committee for Industrial Organization, held the C. I. O. responsible for the failure of peace negotiations with the A. F. of L. last month.

Dubinsky disagreed sharply with the position taken by John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., and other C. I. O. spokesmen, in refusing to accept what Dubinsky characterized as the acceptable basis for peace agreed upon when the negotiations were suddenly terminated, according to the report of the New York "Times."

Emphatic Expression on Situation

"No one man has a mortgage on the labor movement," Dubinsky said. "The labor movement is not the property of any individual or group."

He also assailed the role played by the communists in the C. I. O. and charged that while doing lip service to the idea of peace in the labor movement they were cheering the failure to make it a reality.

After an analysis of the situation he characterized as unfounded statements by the C. I. O. as to the reasons for the breakdown of the peace negotiations and declared that the C. I. O. bore the responsibility for the breakdown.

Vital Concessions Cited

The American Federation of Labor, Dubinsky declared, had made vital concessions on the issue of industrial unionism and the curbing of the power of the executive council to suspend affiliated organizations, the two crucial issues in question.

He also denied assertions made by John L. Lewis and others that the A. F. of L. wanted the ten original C. I. O. unions to desert the other C. I. O. affiliates as a condition of peace. On the contrary, Dubinsky declared the peace basis agreed upon before the sudden termination of the negotiations provided that all C. I. O. unions were to return to the A. F. of L. after existing technical and jurisdictional differences had been adjusted by joint sub-committees of the respective organizations.

Tells Basis of Agreement

"I say emphatically it is not true," Dubinsky said, referring to the claim of the C. I. O. that the A. F. of L. had sought to prevail upon its original organizations to desert the C. I. O. affiliates. "The basis of agreement reached was that none of the C. I. O. unions come back until all matters in dispute had been adjusted through sub-committees and that the C. I. O. unions return as a unified group."

Position of Lewis Challenged

Dubinsky also took sharp issue with the position of the C. I. O. as expressed by Lewis that the A. F. of L. admit all C. I. O. unions without any conditions or preliminary understanding.

"Such a peace would be a patch-work peace and would mean continuing the fight in the A. F. of L.," Dubinsky declared. "This is not the way to unity."

At the same time, however, Dubinsky announced that "although we have not been consulted and have had no say as to its administration and policies," the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union would not withdraw from the C. I. O. but would continue to press for peace.

Factional War Must End

With the statement that the A. F. of L., through its negotiating committee of three, had met substantially the vital demands of the C. I. O., Dubinsky warned that "the grave crisis of the labor movement, accentuated by the business recession and the growth of unemployment," required that the factional war in organized labor be speedily ended.

Urges C. I. O. to Stop Raids

He warned also that "the C. I. O. has passed its honeymoon period" and that further advance by organized labor under the Wagner act was possible only through peace in the labor movement. As a first move toward resumption of peace negotiations Dubinsky pleaded that the C. I. O. "stop raiding and dividing existing unions of the A. F. of L. and confine itself to organizing of the unorganized."

Directing some of his sharpest darts at the communists and their press, who have accused the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of misrepresenting the facts of the situation affecting the factional labor conflict, Dubinsky said:

Destructive Role of Communists

"We have not forgotten the destructive role of the communists in the past, but more recently, we have been told, they have adopted a new line. The new line seems to be the old line. The communists and their official organs have been among those who have ventured to criticize us for our position. They have charged us with betraying the labor movement. Since when has expression of opinion, an honest revelation of facts, constituted a betrayal of the labor movement?

"The position I defend is the position of my union, as expressed at its convention in Atlantic City last summer. The resolution adopted by that convention provided for our continued affiliation with the C. I. O. and support of its campaigns, while continuing to work consistently for peace with the A. F. of L., an honest peace, on the basis of recognition of industrial unionism, and vested our general executive board with full power to act in any emergency for the protection of the interests of our members."

False Membership Claims

With respect to the claim that the C. I. O. had 4,000,000 memb[illegible]d that all these should be admitted in[illegible] F. of L. without previous condit[illegible]ding, Dubinsky declared t[illegible]had disclosed that the ten [illegible] C. I. O. unions represent 75 [illegible]ne membership of the C. I. O.

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"[illegible]ve never been for peace at any price," [illegible]binsky declared, referring to a statement by Lewis objecting to peace on such terms. "Nor have our members or general executive board been for peace at any price, but what we say is that when there is a chance to make an honorable peace, let us have it."

Blames Split for Legislative Defeat

In pleading for a resumption of peace negotiations, Dubinsky pointed out that "labor has already suffered a series of defeats" as a result of the split in its ranks, and cited the defeat of the Wagner wages and hours bill at the last session of Congress as an example.

"That defeat would never have taken place if labor had been united," he said. "The welfare of the entire trade union movement is definitely and deeply affected by this situation."

Wants New Negotiations Opened

Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union and author of the original peace proposal made to the warring factions in 1936, has proposed immediate resumption of negotiations in an editorial in the "Hat Worker," organ of his union, this week. As did Dubinsky, who appealed for peace last week, Zaritsky asserted the A. F. of L. had "conceded the main points at issue" to the C. I. O., of which he is a founder.

Hospital Workers

Four voting machines were used by the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union in their election for officers held in the Labor Temple last Monday. There were 386 names on the voting roster and 17 absentee ballots were cast, and lively campaigning was witnessed for the contested offices.

Successful candidates for the latter were: Vice-president, James Murphy; treasurer, Albert M. Blumenthal; trustees, Russell Agliolo, Leo Baer, Rachel Birchall; delegates to Labor Council, Russell Agliolo, Leo Baer, Albert M. Blumenthal, Mary Butler, Arthur T. Hare, Jack Henry, Henry Kahan, James Murphy, M. J. Rowan and Joseph J. Vaughan; union executive committee, Leo Baer, Albert M. Blumenthal, Mary Butler, Mae Crawford, Bernard Fisher, Jack Henry, James Murphy, Tim O'Leary and Joseph J. Vaughan.

Arthur T. Hare for president, Lena M. Shaffer for corresponding secretary, M. J. Rowan for business representative, A. A. Peterson for sergeant-at-arms and Mary Butler and Jack Henry for delegates to the Union Label Section were unopposed in the balloting.

REVERSE C. I. O. MINORITY ACT

The Clerks and Checkers' Union, a Portland longshore union affiliate, has voted to remain with the American Federation of Labor after a C. I. O. charter had been requested at a previous meeting when, it was charged, only 45 of the 154 members were present.

California Unemployment

Approximately 258,000 persons were without employment and desirous of work in California last November and over half again as many were on part-time jobs and wanted more work to do, unemployment census figures disclose.

But three counties in the state—Alpine, Mono and Sierra—had the number of jobless under the 100 mark, while Los Angeles, with nearly 122,000 out of work, led all others in the number of unemployed, the figures revealed.

Of the Los Angeles County total unemployed, over one-half were in the City of Los Angeles. There were 29,000 without employment in the City and County of San Francisco, according to the figures.

Entire Proceeds from Roosevelt Birthday Balls for Foundation

It is announced that the entire proceeds from the balls held throughout the nation this year on the anniversary of the birthday of President Roosevelt are to be given to the New National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The Foundation will use its funds in four general ways:

1. Scientific research in the hope of finding a preventive or cure; as has been done with so many other contagious diseases.

2. Bring to localities where an epidemic has broken out all known aid available anywhere—serums, inoculations, preventives or probable preventives.

3. Spread to all health authorities and doctors in all parts of the country all knowledge now in existence and all to be learned in the matter of diagnosis and treatment during the acute stage; and provide knowledge, experience and equipment for after care to local hospitals.

4. Establish District Councils, not only in centers where there are orthopedic hospitals; but particularly in centers where no such hospitals exist. The main purpose of these Councils is to aid those who cannot be sent to hospitals, and those who must be sent long distances.

To borrow a phrase from other—and sometimes less important—wars, the National Foundation will be a general staff and its funds a standing army of assistance to be moved to any front threatened by infantile paralysis.

The number of victims of the disease in this country in 1937 was almost double the number for the previous year; and while some of this rise may be of the wave form, the mere fact that it can generate a wave is proof of how bitterly it needs to be stopped.

Preliminary reports of the U. S. Public Health Service show there were 8171 cases of infantile paralysis in the nation last year, 605 of which were in California.

San Francisco's participation in the great humanitarian movement this year will be observed in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of January 29. Mayor Rossi, who is chairman of the committee, has announced there will be "a $10 show for the price of a ticket." The entertainment, from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, will be presented by stars of the radio, screen and stage, and there will be dancing until 1 a. m. Tickets are on sale at the Mayor's office and at the Manx hotel, at $1, $2, and boxes from $40 to $100. Following custom of past years the A. F. of L. and the local labor movement are giving whole-hearted support to the President's birthday anniversary observances in promotion of the worthy cause.

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LABOR COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

The complete list of nominations for officers and committeemen for the ensuing year made at last week's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council will be found in the official minutes on page 10 of this issue of the Labor Clarion. Nominations for all offices will again be opened at tonight's session, and the election will be held Friday night of next week. Polls will be open in the basement of the Labor Temple prior to the Council meeting and will remain open to 9 p. m.

C. F. Grow Dead

C. F. ("Curley") Grow, international vice-president of the Machinists' Union, and one of the best known members of the labor movement on the Pacific Coast, died in Los Angeles last Sunday following an operation for appendicitis. The funeral was held Wednesday. News of the sad event was received too late for more extended notice in this issue of the Labor Clarion.

Removal Requested

The Alameda County Industrial Council, which is the central body of the C. I. O. in the trans-bay area and comprises among its membership unions which had been unseated from the A. F. of L. central body, adopted a resolution last week demanding the removal of William Dalrymple as regional director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Dalrymple has been one of the most prominent figures in C. I. O. activities in this area.

In the resolution it is stated that complaint was made that Dalrymple had not effected a single agreement for steel workers and that he had caused a loss of membership by disrupting several pending agreements.

Dalrymple claims that he can answer the charges and that the proceeding against him was due to his refusal to let individuals dictate policies.

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Prospects on Wage and Hour Bill in Congress

Regarding wage and hour legislation at the present session of Congress the International Labor News Service makes the following observations of the situation as at present existing:

The labor committee of the House will report a wage and hour bill. The Black-Connery bill which passed the Senate will be taken as a base. But just what the bill will be when it comes, and how closely it will resemble the Senate measure, is on the knees of the gods and of the committee which voted 14 to 2 for action.

As nearly as can be told at this time, a majority of the members of the committee favor an administrative board, probably of five members. But the demand is quite strong for a single administrator under the supervision of the Labor Department. That last item will not help to make it popular in American Federation of Labor circles.

The forty-cent minimum and forty-hour maximum will be written into the bill; though the chances are that there will be trap doors both in floor and ceiling, through which lower rates can be set for some occupations and longer hours allowed under named conditions.

"We have been advised by many competent lawyers that inflexible standards would be unconstitutional," said Mary T. Norton, chairman of the committee. "The committee seemed to feel that it wouldn't be constitutional to fix flat minima. In order to settle that question finally, we plan to ask the Attorney General for an opinion."

The committee has refused to hold more public hearings, though the two members, Fred A. Hartley of New Jersey and Bruce Barton of New York, demanded extensive public hearings.

Most of the talk is that the rules committee will not try to hold up this bill as it did in the special session.

As for the date on which the bill will come to the House, no one knows. March 1 has been mentioned; but many members of the committee do not want to wait that long.

LAUNDRY WAGE INCREASE

A new working agreement affecting approximately 400 workers in thirty laundries in the Sacramento metropolitan area went into effect last Monday, cutting the working week from forty-six to forty-four hours and automatically boosting wages 4½ per cent.

PAINT FOR LABOR TEMPLE

Pursuant to authority granted by the board of directors of the Labor Temple Hall Association recently, Superintendent William P. McCabe contracted for another unit in keeping the Temple from any deterioration due to lack of care and painters moved in this week for thorough cleaning and redecorating of the assembly room and the mezzanine floor. The barber shop is also to be included in the present work. Over two hundred chairs of late design were purchased and a large amount of linoleum was laid in some of the halls last year in addition to keeping up with the usual wear and tear.

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National Labor Body Organized to Promote Chinese Civilian Relief

Union labor has launched a national campaign for Chinese civilian relief, headed by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. Offices have been opened in the Carpenters' Building in Washington.

Woll stated, in accepting the chairmanship, that he believed the movement will be one of the greatest efforts American labor has ever undertaken and that it is a cause in which labor in this country is just about 100 per cent united.

Wide Representation on Committee

The plan has the complete approval of President Green of the A. F. of L., and as details are perfected will be pushed as rapidly and energetically as possible. Nearly 100 representative labor officials, both international and state, have already been named on the committee, which will be expanded to include local chairmen in communities throughout the nation.

Gilbert E. Hyatt of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks is secretary of the committee. Hyatt declared that he and his conferees, in forming the committee, believed there is no better way in which labor can show its appreciation of the bravery and endurance of the Chinese civilian population, and that the least that can be done is to bring a full share of aid to these civilian sufferers.

Union Labor Its Own Spokesman

In discussing the preliminary plans of the committee, Chairman Woll made this very timely statement: "We must make clear at the outset that one of our tasks will be to see to it that the viewpoint of labor is not misrepresented by groups and persons who have no authority to speak for labor and who have either a deliberate purpose to misrepresent organized labor or an emotional zeal that leads more often to mere meddlesomeness than to sound results."

C. J. Haggerty, president of the California State Federation of Labor, has been named a member of the national committee.

Trucking Industry in Philadelphia Signs Blanket Agreement With Union

What was reported to be the first blanket agreement in the history of the trucking industry in the Philadelphia area was finalized when 180 trucking firms entered as a unit into a working contract with their drivers and helpers.

The blanket agreement, substituted for the individual agreements with the union, embodied the union shop and the hours set forth in the individual contracts. It also provided for wage increases varying from 2 to 10 per cent.

The contract includes the stipulation that the labor division of the Philadelphia Motor Truck Association is to mediate labor grievances, with the provision that if no agreement acceptable to both sides is reached, disputes will be referred to a board of three men.

Sympathy strikes or walkouts are forbidden unless approved by the local Teamsters' Joint Council or the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

RESTRAINING ORDER PROCURED

In an effort to forestall a reported attempt to revoke the charter of the Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders' Union, Local 34, a temporary restraining order prohibiting the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, with which the local is affiliated, from revoking the charter or removing officers, was secured this week by that union. Attorneys for the local declared the organization was threatened with revocation of its charter unless it withdrew from the Maritime Federation of the Pacific.

DECREASE IN FACTORY JOBS

Preliminary tabulations for December in factories in the State of New York showed that employment dropped 4.1 per cent and payrolls 2.9 per cent. These changes were considerably more severe than the usual changes from November to December as shown by the average movements over the last twenty-three years. The usual changes were a decrease of approximately 1 per cent in employment, accompanied by a gain of slightly more than one-half of 1 per cent in payrolls.

Nurses' Headquarters

The Nurses' Union, No. 19923, has opened headquarters in Room 414 of the Grant building, 1095 Market street, and the phone is Underhill 1643. Miss Estelle Blair, who is a registered nurse, will be in charge. In the opening of an office the nurses feel they have made another step forward in their organizing efforts, particularly in providing facilities for receiving applications for membership.

The new offices are in the same building which houses the headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor, for the friendly interest and advice of which body the nurses express their appreciation. You are asked to speak a kindly word for and give every practical support to the Nurses' Union.

The organization is seeking to improve conditions for members employed in the Department of Health and has made official protest against arbitrary deductions from their compensation for board and laundry, including those where nurses receive no board at all, or only one or two meals per day. It is declared that most of the nurses maintain homes with their parents and families, that the deductions being made for maintenance constitute an actual reduction in wages, and that their net income is totally out of proportion in view of their professional training and the responsibility placed upon them.

Chiefs Hear Clerks on P. O. Service Problems

The executive committee of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks waited upon officials of the Post Office Department and presented the various service problems considered by the recent convention of the Federation.

Among the subjects presented was commendation of the Department for its stand of strict neutrality in industrial conflicts.

Others included seniority, in which connection the subject matter of the Mead-Luecke seniority bill was proposed as the basis of regulation; the assignment of regulars to day and preferenced tours temporarily vacated by the incumbents; promotion to supervisory position by seniority and experience; for clerks to draw the salaries of supervisors when serving as such; abolition of permanent "temps" by appointment to regular of a sufficient force of certified substitutes, and other substitute problems; amendment of the efficiency rating system, scheme study, reduction of night work, proper lighting systems, training for preferred positions; protest of reduction of the use of rest bars, against speed-up systems; protection for clerks employed as mail convoys; handling of mail at military posts and air mail fields by post office clerks; establishment of parcel post pick-up system and air mail parcel post, together with numerous other suggestions for improvement and extension of the service; protection of finance clerks against losses of various kinds, including the allowance for overages as against shortages.

EXHIBIT OF RARE TEXTILES

The San Francisco Museum of Art announces an exhibition, open to the public, of rare textiles which constitute a survey of stylistic changes in the art during ten centuries. Hours are from noon to 10 p. m. (Sundays, 1 to 5), from January 21 to March 14.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938

Why a Guardianship for Unions?

The Committee of Forty-three, the State Chamber of Commerce and the Commonwealth Club of California are much concerned these days in the affairs of trade unions, under the assumption, presumably, that they are serving the best interests of the whole people.

At a meeting held in Los Angeles on January 7 the board of directors of the State Chamber of Commerce urged amendment of the National Labor Relations Act as follows:

"To prevent a strike or picketing except through a majority vote of employees in a secret ballot; prohibit threats or coercion in union membership drives; require unions to provide their members and the National Labor Relations Board with complete information on expenditures of all money collected in dues and assessments; bar union political contributions except by a majority secret vote; require the Labor Relations Board to designate a collective bargaining unit only after holding an election among employees by secret ballot; permit the board to name a bargaining unit only where 51 per cent or more of the employees voted for it; extend the exemption of agricultural labor from the act to include employees of farm-owned cooperative market processing plants."

* * *

The first thing to strike the average union member is that this is an attempt to establish a guardianship over trade unions and their membership. What is there in the Constitution of the United States or of the state to justify the belief of the Chamber that money paid in as dues to the union must be accounted for to a government agency? And where is the authority to regulate unions' contributions to any program, political or otherwise? As to strikes or picketing, both lawful activities, why should the government be permitted to impose conditions less stringent than the unions themselves provide? The prohibition of threats or coercion in union membership drives is an assumption that such abuses exist. It is entirely likely that threats and coercion are no more prevalent in union membership drives than they are in similar drives of the Chamber of Commerce or the Industrial Association, and especially the latter.

* * *

The program set forth by the Committee of Forty-three, to which it is asking the unions to subscribe, bears the names of members of the committee.

One of the striking provisions of the program is that "Labor is entitled to fair wages, reasonable hours and proper working conditions." Taken in conjunction with the further provision that "Employees have the right to join or not to join any union as they prefer, and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," the question naturally arises, Why should the unions be asked to subscribe to these provisions, which already are part and parcel of their own policies?

* * *

A perusal of the list of names of members of the Committee of Forty-three makes it clear that while the principles enunciated in the seven points of the program submitted to the Labor Council may be their honest convictions now, they have not always been so. In fact, it is just barely possible that some of the business men whose names appear on the list are not yet guided by these principles in their own business.

* * *

The crux of the whole movement is seen in the text of the letter to the Labor Council, in which the Committee says: "One of the first aims of the Committee will be to review wage and working conditions in the city and to use its best efforts to avoid controversies by suggesting correction of any unsatisfactory conditions that may exist."

In this there is virtually an attempt to resurrect the old Industrial Association plan, with a dictatorship over the labor movement of the city. It is altogether unlikely that the unions, after building up strong organizations, will be impressed with the idea of having a committee composed of employers dictate their scales and working conditions.

* * *

Another effort in the way of creating a guardianship for labor unions was presented in a report recently submitted to the Commonwealth Club of California which suggested the establishment of city or county labor peace boards, "operating primarily on the basis of democratic and intelligent mediation." This report was sponsored by the club's Section on Municipal and County Government.

To the question, "What have local governments to do with labor disputes?" the Section quoted the words of former Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, that "most strikes are community problems."

The plan proposed was that city or county labor peace boards consist of two labor representatives, two employer representatives and three general public representatives, the labor and employer representatives to be chosen by the mayor or chairman of the Board of Supervisors from nonpolitical panels submitted by the groups concerned, these four to agree on a panel of general public representatives from which three could be selected by the mayor or chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

The proposed board would operate "primarily on an informal mediation basis," but not as "arbitrators giving compulsory awards." It would ascertain and record the facts and circumstances of labor disputes and develop other pertinent information. Another function suggested was that of SUPERVISOR IN UNION BALLOTING.

The report also favored permitting the board to attempt settlement of disputes involving the "closed shop question" and the question of "jurisdictional disputes of unions."

Where these different private organizations gain the impression that they are the saviors of industry and labor it is difficult to determine. The Wagner act provides means of settlement of industrial disputes and the state provides machinery for use in such controversies. Also the unions are quite generally committed to "fair arbitration." When all these fail organized workers will try some other plan. But it should be understood that labor will not put its neck into a noose prepared for it by men and organizations who and which have not hitherto shown any disposition to deal fairly with labor.

Trade unions have not interfered with the operations of employers' organizations or chambers of commerce. It would be just as reasonable to attempt to regulate their affairs through a "committee of forty-three" union workers.

Attitude of Typographical Union

A great deal of misunderstanding has been apparent as to the attitude of the International Typographical Union with reference to the C. I. O., of which Charles P. Howard, president of the Typographical Union, is secretary. The publication of a statement by Howard last week should set at rest rumors of the affiliation of the printers' organization with the C. I. O.

"The printers will stick with the A. F. of L.," said Howard. "Our members desire that all national and international unions should be under one banner and work as a unit to improve conditions for the nation's wage workers," he said.

He declared that the union members "desire to see unity established in the labor movement. They favor an organization policy which will prove successful in building the movement to a maximum of strength."

Howard also made clear that the C. I. O. was not attempting to organize the printing industry on an industrial union basis and "neither is it attempting to influence the printing trade unions to change their form of organization."

The American Workman

In her annual report, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins says:

"Every day we show our faith in the skill, honesty and integrity of the American workman. When we ride on a fast train, in an automobile, in an elevator, we are confident that the workman has been faithful to his trust, built and tested every part of the machine with the same care he would give to it if his children were to ride in it. They are machines; but they are built by human beings with minds, conscience and skill."

But in the same report which contains this well-stated and much neglected truth, the secretary tells us that 20 per cent of the wage-earning families of Los Angeles have less than $1200 a year. In St. Louis these underpaid families rise to 25 per cent; in Philadelphia, to 29 per cent; in a New Hampshire city not named, to 63 per cent.

The American worker evidently is not highly paid for his "mind, conscience and skill." He has not even the merit of a stable income, even though low. The secretary's statement in the annual report that 8,800,000 more workers are employed in industry now than in March, 1933, and in the monthly statement that 570,000 persons lost their jobs in the thirty days ending with November 15 shows something of the utter gamble which the American workman is obliged to take.

Remember there can be no substitute for the union label. Japanese products do not bear the A. F. of L. label. The union label is your guarantee that you are respecting labor's admonition not to buy Japanese goods.

Carlton Ogburn, chief counsel for the American Federation of Labor, declares that the recent federal court ruling in East St. Louis against the Progressive Miners of America proves that amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to make unions "responsible for their actions" is not necessary. He said that "this case proves unions are already responsible under existing statutes. There is no need to make an exception in the case of unions and pass special laws."

A news dispatch telling of a session of the French chamber of deputies during the existing governmental situation of the past week in that country says: "Rightists leaped from their seats and shouted back at the opposite side. For five minutes the chamber was in pandemonium." And this one, while the premier was speaking: "Communists then interrupted him by standing and screaming." This might have been an opportune time for Uncle Sam to have slipped under the door his overdue bill for services rendered in saving the world for democracy.

Fixing Wages for Women

One cannot help but think, at times, that there is something slightly bordering on the ludicrous when a governmental agency solemnly examines into and later decides upon the monetary standard under which certain of its citizens should live. Such a proceeding cannot be deemed parallel to the generally understood arbitration proceedings mutually undertaken between parties to a labor dispute.

Just why women clerks in the "five and ten" and other stores should be made legally subject to the opinions and vagaries of others, with regard to a standard of living—the price of their rooms and meals, the number and quality of their dresses and stockings—isn't exactly clear when recalling our national declaration on "the pursuit of happiness." Imagine the "squawk," to use a slightly inelegant but expressive term, should these same women legally be placed in positions of power to critically examine into and decide upon a "proper" living standard for the heiresses to the novelty store or the tobacco industry millions!

It's an old question, full of economic pitfalls to those who would attempt an answer, and involves the whole structure of the advisability of minimum wage legislation and of the ages-old economic "system" under which we live, the doubtful mentality of workers who will accept the "cost of living" theory in establishing a wage scale, and many other factors.

It is recalled, however, by an article in a recent bulletin from the bureau of statistics of the Department of Labor reciting the method of procedure and certain of the facts in connection with the fixing of a minimum wage for women retail employees in the District of Columbia. The method of approach to the question, the usual fine-tooth-comb inquiry into the women's standard of living, and particularly the final very peculiar —not to say "hocus pocus"—procedure by which the weekly wage, fifty cents increase over that of nearly twenty years ago, was arrived at may prove both enlightening and as a warning.

The following paragraphs on the subject are taken from the article in the bulletin above referred to, though with some non-essential omissions, due to limitation of space. There is no mention that the employees involved were union members.

The District of Columbia law provides that minimum wages shall be "adequate to supply the necessary cost of living to woman workers, to maintain them in health, and to protect their morals." In 1919 a wage board had fixed $16.50 as the minimum wage for occupations in retail trade.

The secretary of the District Minimum Wage Board selected a group of "experts" to advise her on what constitutes a proper standard of living today for a self-supporting employed woman in Washington. This committee pointed out that consumers' habits had drastically changed since 1919. For instance, cotton stockings, union suits, and outing-flannel nightgowns were considered as necessary items in a girl's budget in 1922. Today silk stockings and silk underwear and nightgowns are almost universally worn by women, even by those who work for their living in stores and factories. In fact, cotton stockings have almost entirely disappeared from the market. Two permanent waves a year and bi-monthly visits to the beauty parlor have become almost necessities if women are to hold their jobs in the department stores and ready-to-wear shops. The "experts" therefore suggested that a new budget more in accord with 1937 standards be constructed.

The budget submitted by the employer members of the conference differed little from the workers' budget with regard to the kind of goods and services a woman should be able to buy to maintain a satisfactory standard of living. But they differed radically on the quality of the goods and the number of units to be purchased each year.

That employed women today should wear silk stockings was not questioned. Furthermore, employers and employees agreed that a woman working every day required twenty-four pairs of stockings a year. They did not agree, however, on the price that should be paid for stockings. The employees thought it uneconomical to buy stockings priced lower than 89 cents a pair, while the employers considered 69-cent stockings satisfactory. The need for beauty-parlor services and cosmetics was accepted without dispute. But the employees' estimate of $38.55 a year for these essentials, seemed too high to the employers, who thought a woman could care for her personal appearance satisfactorily on an outlay of $31.20.

The greatest disagreement between the two groups arose over the matter of the cost of room and board. The employers contended that these essential items of the budget could be obtained in Washington for $416 a year. This was $208 a year, or $4 a week, less than the costs presented by the employees. The workers claimed that a dollar a day was necessary for food for a girl who bought her meals in restaurants. The employers took the position that good, nourishing food could be obtained in boarding houses for approximately 72 cents a day and that it was not necessary to consider costs of restaurant meals in setting a minimum wage. Later the employers conceded that room and board cost $1 per week more than they had originally estimated.

The employees recommended a budget of $1118.49 a year, or $21.51 a week, as the amount required "to supply the necessary cost of living." The employers, however, first argued that a woman could maintain herself satisfactorily on $757.75 a year, or $14.57 a week. Later they raised their estimate to $15.50 a week.

The conference consisted of the three members of the Minimum Wage Board and three representatives each of the employers, the employees, and the public.

The employers presented six young women in hats, coats, dresses, shoes and gloves purchased in local stores at prices which they contended were at the level applicable to women earning the minimum wage. The women on the conference representing the retail employees admitted that the clothes displayed were attractive while they were new and fresh, but argued that such garments would not wear, were limited as to size and style, and were therefore uneconomical and impractical for a girl of limited means.

After several weeks of debate the public representatives on the conference accepted the employers' estimate of cost of clothing and proposed a compromise between the estimates of the two groups of the cost of room and board and sundries. They finally concluded that $17.77 was "adequate to supply the necessary cost of living to woman workers" in the District of Columbia today.

The employees were willing to accept this decision but the employers were strongly opposed to it. A vote resulted in a 7 to 5 decision in favor of a $17.50 minimum wage. The four employees' representatives and the three public members voted for the wage, while the four employers and one public member voted against it.

Feeling that a unanimous agreement would be more likely to result in the fullest co-operation of employers, the chairman of the conference proposed reconsideration of the question a few days later. A minimum wage of $17 per week was then agreed upon by all members of the conference except the labor representative on the Minimum Wage Board, who, although unwilling to obstruct a unanimous vote, felt that he could not approve of a weekly wage of less than $17.50.

The District Minimum Wage Board accepted the report of the conference and a date for public hearings was set. If no valid objection is raised to the recommendations, the Board will then issue a wage order establishing $17 as the minimum wage for experienced women.

Fingerprinting Drivers

("American Civil Liberties Union News")

Since August 27, 1937, the Division of Drivers' Licenses of the California Motor Vehicle Department has been fingerprinting applicants for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses. The department has informed us that the fingerprinting is purely voluntary, though no effort is made to inform the applicant of that unless he raises an objection. So far, it is claimed here in San Francisco, only a very small number have objected, including a few women who didn't want to dirty their fingers.

The procedure is to place a print of the right thumb on the application which is sent to the department's headquarters in Sacramento. A so-called dixograph or photograph of the print is placed on the license received by the applicant. While the records of the department are not public in the sense that anyone may have access to the files, photographic copies of applications may be secured by persons involved in accidents or by anyone able to show a proper interest—whatever that may be.

The department looks upon the fingerprinting as a positive method of identification, but does not have the equipment or funds available to catalogue the fingerprints. Nevertheless it sees in the fingerprinting a psychological deterrent against fictitious applications.

The entire procedure is a very questionable one. It is undoubtedly the prelude to compulsory fingerprinting of all automobile drivers and consequently of a large percentage of the residents of the state. At the 1937 session of the State Legislature the reactionary and vigilante-minded Assemblyman Hubert Scudder of Santa Rosa introduced Assembly Bill No. 2059, which would have required the fingerprinting of automobile drivers, but the measure died in the Committee on Motor Vehicles.

Generally speaking, the people have not responded favorably to the idea of fingerprinting, even though nation-wide publicity campaigns were carried on in its favor. There is a lurking suspicion in the minds of some, and labor in particular, that the purpose behind such an expensive identification system is to hobble the free movement and activities of the working classes and minority political groups. Labor associates fingerprinting with the iniquitous blacklist, and with some reason, because past experience has shown that public officials usually work hand in hand with powerful moneyed interests. Fingerprinting may have some benefits, but in the wrong hands it can become an instrument of oppression. Remember, then, you don't have to give your fingerprints when securing a driver's license, unless you want to!

STRIKE CLOSES HOTELS

A strike of 20,000 workers for higher wages and shorter hours closed all Swedish hotels, according to a Stockholm dispatch of last Sunday. Observers predicted a long conflict between employers and employees. The latter also were demanding a guaranteed wage minimum.

LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Editor Labor Clarion:

The above-named organization takes the liberty to propose to the electors a legislative measure that provides, without the aid of bonds, taxes, assessors, tax or revenue collectors of any kind, steady salaries or wages, to every normal person willing to work six hours a day, six days a week, in accordance with natural endowment or acquired ability, with the privilege to retire at the age of 45 years with full pay.

To that end your co-operation is sincerely requested.

M. MULBORN,
Proponent and General Organizer.
Temporary Office, 3111 - 24th St.

To Discuss Council for Fish Cannery Workers

Plans for formation of a California State Council of Fish Cannery Workers, and perhaps a Pacific Coast Council, will be discussed at a meeting called for next Sunday, January 23, in the offices of the California State Federation of Labor in San Francisco.

Representatives of fish cannery workers' unions operating under A. F. of L. charters in all parts of California have been invited, as well as delegates from similar groups in Oregon and Washington, Secretary Vandeleur of the Federation announced.

The meeting was arranged when delegates of some fish cannery unions attended the last meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Workers in Oakland, to view its operations. The proposed Council does not affect fruit and vegetable cannery workers.

Solicitor General of U. S. Named To Vacancy on Supreme Court Bench

President Roosevelt last Saturday appointed Stanley F. Reed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States caused by the resignation of Justice Sutherland.

The new member is 53 years old, served four years in the Kentucky Legislature, where he fought through to enactment that state's first child labor law, and is the present United States solicitor general. In the latter capacity he has fought the legal struggles to uphold basic measures presented by the present administration, during which he gained eleven victories and lost two important cases, the latter being the N.R.A. and the A.A.A.

He became connected with the federal government when President Hoover named him general counsel for the Federal Farm Board, and is said to be regarded as a "moderate liberal." It is thought his confirmation will be readily assented to by the Senate. Never having served as a judge, the new member of the court will be one of twenty-eight who have sat on that tribunal without previous judicial experience.

Attention, Secretaries!

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WHY NOT ENJOIN THE CLIMATE?

East Indian sailors on the British freighter Magdapur retired to their quarters in a perfectly legal "sit-down" as the ship came up Chesapeake bay last Sunday. Indian law provides they don't have to work north of 36 degrees, north latitude. The cold hurts their health.

SEATTLE COUNCIL INDORSES DORE

At a regular meeting of the Seattle Central Labor Council recently, resolutions were adopted indorsing Mayor John F. Dore for re-election and pledging the Council's active support to that end. The action was taken on recommendation of the political welfare committee of that body. The resolutions stated that Mayor Dore "has proved himself outstanding and steadfast in his support of the American Federation of Labor, its ideals and principles" and that he is now "the target for the abusive, misleading and slanderous utterances" of its enemies.

Bakers' Union Elects

At the election held by Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 24 a total of 1016 votes were cast. Quinn Crowley was named president, S. K. Lehman vice-president, and Theodore Lindquist secretary-treasurer.

For business agents H. M. Leininger and Paul Guderley were the two successful candidates. The ten delegates to the Labor Council, who also represent the union in the Joint Eexecutive Board of Culinary Crafts, will be Theodore Lindquist, Paul Guderley, H. M. Leininger, George Schulz, Otto Harms, S. K. Lehman, Paul Allenfort, James Frame, Carl Zizelman and Walter Maybee.

There were five candidates for trustee, Quinn Crowley, James Frame and William Strachan being elected. In a field of fifteen for members of the executive board the following emerged as victors: Quinn Crowley, James Frame, Paul Allenfort, Oscar Cedar, John Kapor, Ernest Bauer, William Wittenburg, George Schulz and Arthur Heyden.

Theodore Lindquist, who will now begin his fourth term as secretary-treasurer of the well-known No. 24, was also elected as delegate to the Ninth District Council, which includes the Bakers' organizations in California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah.

The international organization with which the local bakers are affiliated is said to have increased its membership by 60,000 during the past year—declared to be one of the most successful in its history.

Committee of Forty-three

In a letter addressed to John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, A. Crawford Greene of the Committee of Forty-three said:

"Pursuant to your request at our recent meeting, I inclose herewith a copy of the original announcement of the Committee of Forty-three. This announcement includes at the end a list of members. There have been a few changes in this personnel, but I do not have them at hand. I will give them to you later."

The announcement mentioned in Greene's letter is as follows:

San Francisco's major problem today is labor relations. Controversies during recent years have caused vast losses to the participants and to the community as a whole. This problem must be solved, and in an effort to meet the situation, and for the upbuilding of the community, a committee of San Francisco business men hereinafter named has been formed. It has adopted and will support the following principles:

1. The public interest comes first. San Francisco stands above any group of its citizens.
2. Employers, employees and unions must obey the law and the law must be enforced without fear or favor by the duly constituted authorities.
3. Labor is entitled to fair wages, reasonable hours and proper working conditions.
4. Employees have the right to join or not to join any union as they prefer, and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.
5. The use of force, coercion or intimidation must not be tolerated.
6. In labor disputes all parties concerned should co-operate to avoid strikes and adjust differences fairly, quickly and peacefully.
7. Agreements once reached between employers and employees should be scrupuously observed on each side.

General approval of these principles, fair to employer and employee, must be beyond question.

One of the first aims of the committee will be to review wage and working conditions in the city, and to use its best efforts to avoid controversies by suggesting correction of any unsatisfactory conditions that may exist. The Committee stands squarely on the program of "fair wages, reasonable hours and proper working conditions." With equal emphasis it will demand obedience to law and the enforcement of law.

To the support of the foregoing principles and program, the committee pledges its co-operation with all agencies, civic and otherwise.

Wallace M. Alexander
E. Avenali
F. A. Bailey
Jas. B. Black
Wakefield Baker
Louis Bloch
Albert E. Boynton
Charles M. Cadman
John R. Cahill
Colbert Coldwell
A. N. Diehl
Fred T. Elsey
Milton H. Esberg
Adrien J. Falk
Mortimer Fleishhacker
W. P. Fuller, Jr.
B. R. Funsten
H. R. Gaither
A. Crawford Greene
Walter Haas
L. W. Harris
I. W. Hellman
Robt. B. Henderson
L. W. Hills
J. W. Howell
Wm. L. Hughson
William F. Humphrey
Charles H. Kendrick
Kenneth R. Kingsbury
Frederick J. Koster
Philip F. Landis
Wm. O. Lang
Roger D. Lapham
Atholl McBean
A. D. McDonald
C. K. McIntosh
D. J. Murphy
Charles R. Page
N. R. Powley
Stuart L. Rawlings
Hubert M. Walker
A. Emory Wishon
Leonard E. Wood

A BRUTE TRYING TO THINK

"Where is the paper plate I gave you under your pie?" asked the bride. "Was that a plate?" inquired the groom anxiously. "I thought it was the lower crust."

"Cameron" Broadcloth SHIRTS

Here they are, men! Sanforized shrunk fine quality broadcloth with non-wilt collars and 2 pockets. Sunproof white, blue, tan and grey. All sizes. Union made! **$2**

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COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

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Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco

Development Program in Mayor's Annual Message

In his annual message to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, presented this week, Mayor Angelo J. Rossi presented a nine-point program for the immediate and future development of the city.

Subjects presented in the message were as follows: (1) Unemployment, (2) unification of surface transportation systems and a subway under Market street, (3) enforcement of existing traffic ordinances, (4) toll-free bridges, (5) slum clearance and better housing, (6) beautification and clean-up of the entire city, (7) municipal power distribution, (8) support for the 1939 World's Fair, (9) harbor control.

The mayor stated that notwithstanding difficulties of the past year the financial standing of the city remains among the highest in the nation, and that with the Golden Gate International Exposition in the offing he anticipates stimulated business for this year.

He declared there are two major problems to be faced resolutely, namely, maintenance of adequate and proper relief measures—"the care of and welfare of our own people is and must continue to be our first and main consideration"—and that of auto traffic and transportation. The city was urged to undertake an intelligent and long-range program for proper housing conditions. A subway for Market street, abolition of two tracks on that thoroughfare and unification of the street car systems were presented with reference to the traffic and transportation situations. Advising preparedness for any eventuality resulting from the litigation on the Raker act, he declares the city should be ready to adopt a plan for municipal distribution of power in case of any adverse decision. Support was urged for toll free bridges, beautification of the city, the 1939 Exposition and city control of the harbor.

Mayor Rossi has been in Washington this week, together with chief executives from other large population centers, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity for continuation and expansion of federal work relief. Press dispatches state he told the Senate committee that there are 26,700 on relief in San Francisco and that an increase is expected. He also said that the city was in such financial condition it could increase its contributions to the federal program if "extreme conditions" arose. "The so-called business recession has been a greater factor in recent increases in relief rolls than the usual normal expected seasonal increase, and has made the relief problem more serious in San Francisco," Rossi testified.

Three Large Automobile Concerns Send Out Call for Return of Workers

The Ford auto plant in Detroit i sued a call to 10,000 employees to return to work last Monday. The plant, normally employing more than 85,000 workers, had only 37,000 employed during the holiday season, a condition that was extended into the first two weeks of this year.

Similar calls for the return of employees went out from the Chrysler plant, reopening after a shutdown of three weeks, and from Hudson, the latter rehiring 6000 men to join the same number who worked through the holidays.

It was stated last week that reliable information was to the effect that the General Motors Corporation had given the required sixty days' notice that it intended to cancel supplemental clause to its agreement with the United Automobile Workers relating to enlarged shop committees and payment by the company for time spent by the union's members in adjusting disputes.

THE S. F. THEATER UNION
Offers SPECIAL RATES TO UNIONS for
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Opening Feb. 25 at the
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SEAMEN CHOSE A. F. OF L.

Announcement was made from Boston this week that by a vote of 62 to 1 seamen of the New England Steamship Line selected the American Federation of Labor in preference to the Committee for Industrial Organization as their collective bargaining agent in a National Labor Relations Board poll.

EXCESSIVE OVERHEAD

Testimony before a congressional committee is said to have disclosed that selling of U. S. "baby bonds" and collecting social security taxes are proving unusually expensive. The committee was told that the internal revenue bureau spent $1.44 to collect each $100 in social security and railroad pension retirement taxes.

STATE FEDERATION BULLETIN

A bulletin issued from the office of the California State Federation of Labor last week announced that the following firms have been removed from the "We Don't Patronize List" of that body: Continental Baking Company of Los Angeles, only (the firm of the same name in San Diego is still unfair); the Inter-State Baking Company of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Anaheim and Glendale, and the Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., in southern California. The official bulletin states that amicable labor relations have been established between the above-named firms and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Retail Delivery Drivers

At the election for officers of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union held Thursday of last week the following were chosen for the ensuing term: L. McNelly, president; Charles Rourke, vice-president; L. Leipsic, recording secretary; J. W. Burke, financial secretary; Walter Otto, business agent; Sidney Simons and Earle Winters, trustees.

Waiters' Agents

In publishing the results of the election of Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen's Union No. 30, last week, the Labor Clarion regrets that it inadvertently omitted naming the successful candidates for business agents. From a field of nine the following, and with the number of votes indicated, were chosen to the three very important positions: Joseph Iacono 1299, Joseph Piccini 997 and Harvey Towne 913.

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City Park Employees

The Municipal Park Employees' Union, affiliated with both the American Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, has filed with the Park Commission a scale of wages for its members deemed comparable with rates in private industry, the adoption of which will mean an increase in the pay envelopes of the employees in this department of the municipality, numbering between 300 and 400.

The union declares that workers in the city's park system are the lowest paid group in the local government service and further that the wage cuts which they accepted during the former depression period have never been restored.

Consideration of the park employees' proposals was scheduled to be taken up by the commission yesterday.

SAFE PASSAGE FOR ROYAL GEMS

Egypt's pickpockets declared a moratorium on "lifting" during celebrations of the wedding of King Farouk last week. One of Cairo's most notorious pickpocket made the pledge in a letter to a newspaper.

CLASH OF IDEAS

Political Speaker—What we need is a working majority, and then——. A Voice—Better reverse it, mister. What we need is a majority working.

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BOSS OF THE ROAD
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Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

The average number of early arrivals was present when last Sunday's union meeting was called to order, at 1:13 o'clock, and this number was augmented as the session progressed. . . . Due to the absence of the faithful reading clerk, J. A. W. McDermott, who had not yet returned from a holiday visit to his old home in Connecticut, the services of A. C. ("Bert") Allyn, well known member of the "Examiner" chapel, were drafted for the very important aid incumbent upon the holder of the "sit" in the conduct of the meeting. . . . Following reading of the membership and financial statements applications for affiliation were read from Alfred E. Cockburn, Donald F. Dalrymple and F. H. Michael, and were referred to the committee. . . . The apprentice committee reported upon the progress of the following with reference to general progress and fulfilment of the regulations provided in the various classes to which they belong: E. A. Murphy, Alfred L. Reimers R. E. Fromberg, J. J. McAndrews, H. F. Paul, Hilbert Goodman, E. P. Paganini, Alfred Malatesta, A. J. Giarritta, Alfred E. Cockburn and Donald E. Joy. The union concurred in the recommendation of the committee in each particular case. . . . Hilbert Goodman was given the apprentice obligation. . . . At this point the members voted to grant permission of the floor to Charles Truax of Long Beach, bearing credentials from Secretary Vandeleur of the California State Federation of Labor and appearing in behalf of the striking auto workers and auto painters in the southern city. His brief recitation of the past and existing situation in the controversy was listened to with rapt attention, and under the proper order of business a financial contribution was made to the worthy cause. . . . Following report by the membership committee upon the applicants who had appeared before it and the sanction of the membership for their admission the following were given the obligation as journeymen: Helen Eigenbrot, Flora May O'Connell, Frank Pesce, John Roderick A. L. Rosemont and Jesse N. Uren. . . . The executive committee reported the death of three members during the month. . . . An adverse recommendation was made by the committee on a proposal to advance the hour of meeting to 12 o'clock, and the union concurred. A transfer of one member to the superannuated roll, upon the member's application therefor, was recommended, and approved. . . . Notice was given of the committee's intention to request meetings of chairmen of job chapels with the executive committee in the near future for the purpose of exchange of ideas and of general discussion of matters pertaining to the duties of the office of chairman. Further time was granted the committee for certain investigations in which it is engaged. . . . A recommendation that the union give indorsement to five applications for use of the union label of the Allied Council was also concurred in. . . . A suggestion with reference to investment of surplus funds that may accrue was referred to the executive committee for report at the next meeting. . . . On motion the president was authorized to appoint a committee for the purpose of exploring possibilities of furthering sports activities among the membership. . . . The union voted to comply with the suggestion coming from the San Francisco Labor Council and to place a fine upon members purchasing goods manufactured in Japan, thus aiding in expression of disapproval by union labor of the aggressive warfare now being carried on by the Japanese military machine against the helpless people of China. . . . To the trustees was referred a communication from the Laurel Hill Cemetery Association giving notice of a meeting to be held by that body. . . . The scale committee made a report of its meetings during the month and of the matters which had been under consideration. . . . Following presentation of a diploma to L. W. Ullo as evidence of successful work in the prescribed course of lessons, and favorable action upon two applications for the union pension the meeting was adjourned.

President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union has been named as one of the large committee of international and state labor officials which has been formed, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, to forward relief for civilians among the Chinese population who are victims of the Japanese army of aggression.

Printers employed on Peoria newspapers have been granted an increase in wages of 4½ cents an hour. The publishers agreed to make the increase retroactive to last October 1, having opposed the new contract since September. Decatur, Ill., commercial printers' wages have been advanced from 84 cents to $1 an hour.

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S. F. THEATER UNION

Booked for tomorrow (Saturday) evening at the Green Street Theater is "The Happy Family," a satire on the impotence of so-called "peace conferences." The play will be repeated on Sunday evening at the School for Jewish Studies, 3261 Clay street. "Valley Forge" will open at the Green Street Theater on February 25. The latter is an epic of trials and disappointments in the struggle to put an end to "the arbitrary rule of kings."

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Last Sunday's January union meeting had a 60 per cent attedance. The union voted participation in birthday greetings to President Roosevelt in aid of the fight against infantile paralysis.

Verne Burke, president of the Web Pressmen's Union, addressed the meeting on Labor's Non-Partisan League of this state.

A new wage scale agreement between San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, I. T. U., and the four leading daily newspapers of this city was signed January 17. The new wage scale, negotiated with the assistance of Don K. Stauffer, International Typographical Union representative, provides for an increase of $1.62 per week ($7.67½ day, $7.82½ night, all work on morning papers, night rate). Also improved working conditions, among them being a five-day week for apprentices, and additional compensation of 50 cents per day for extra men who do not get more than three days' work per week. The union's understanding of a previously disputed section on the method of payment of overtime was also agreed to. In addition to above gains, the union established control over additional inserting work on one of the papers, which will mean considerable additional work to its members. The contract is for a period of two years, with either party having the privilege of opening same at the end of the first year on wages only.

Following are returns from Mailer referendum for and against withdrawing from the I. T. U. held on January 12: San Francisco, for 3, against 86; St. Louis, for 65, against 71; New York, for 284, against 343; Chicago, for 491, against 51; Houston, for 8, against 25; Indianapolis, for 63, against 1; Pittsburgh, for 20, against 125; Detroit, for 54, against 97; Milwaukee, for 0, against 70; Boston, for 18, against 191; Kansas City, for 45, against 20; Oakland, for 0, against 16; majority against, 13. However, there are 67 Mailer unions, returns from 55 of which have not been received here; 39 of the 55 are "outlaw" and I. T. U. unions, and 16 are M. T. D. U. unions. "Outlaw" unions from which returns have not been received: Toronto, 129 members; Los Angeles, 122 members; Washington, D. C., 113 members. But two large M. T. D. U. unions, Philadelphia, 218 and Cleveland, 95 members, are to be heard from. New York has 797 members, 170 of whom failed to vote. The drop in the New York vote no doubt was a blow to the "fors" and an agreeable surprise to "those opposed"—or the "againsters." Apparently, the big-wigs of the New York union are slipping. Another "casualty" was Munro Roberts losing his own union—St. Louis. It is anticipated by "those opposed" that "outlaw" and I. T. U. unions yet to be heard from will roll up a majority against withdrawal from the I. T. U.

Sympathy is extended to Frank C. Lee on the recent death of his mother.

J. C. Dailey deposited a traveler.

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX RULINGS

The Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that benefits paid by a union to its members on strike are not subject to social security taxes; also that transportation tickets furnished by a company to its employees shall not be added to money wages to determine the earnings on which social security taxes are fixed.

San Francisco
JOINT COUNCIL
of
TEAMSTERS
PRESIDENT - JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN
SECRETARY - - WM. A. CONNOLLY
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs Stablemen and Helpers of America
Office, 103 Labor Temple
Tel. UNderhill 7797

Portland Typographers Give Lie to Stories of Refusal of Arbitration

The three daily newspapers of Portland, Ore., have been closed down since Saturday, January 15, owing to a strike of members of Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58. Since that time no daily newspapers have been published in that city.

Owing to the fact that press dispatches and editorial comment in San Francisco newspapers have given the impression that the printers had "refused to arbitrate," the Labor Clarion communicated by wire with the secretary of the Portland union to ascertain the facts. Yesterday the following reply was received:

"The publishers' claim that the union has continually refused arbitration is disproven by the following facts:

"On Saturday morning, January 15, three and one-half hours before the strike occurred, two proposals were submitted to the publishers, each embracing arbitration, as follows:

"First Proposal—A wage rate of $1.25 for day work, or $9.37½ per shift for seven and one-half hours' work, with 50 cents additional for night work, as is customary in the industry, and provided for a one-year contract, with conciliation or arbitration to determine a succeeding contract.

"Second Proposal—A wage rate of $1.20 per hour for day work, or $9 per shift, with seven and one-quarter hours to constitute a shift, and 50 cents additional for night work. This proposal provided for a one-year contract, and conciliation or arbitration to determine a succeeding contract.

"These proposals were rejected by the publishers one hour before the strike was called. The proposals submitted are 5 cents per hour higher than the proposals made by the publishers, and would leave Portland scales still 3 to 4 cents per hour below Seattle scales.

"Printers work five days only per week, and receive a maximum of five days' pay. Many Portland printers work only from one to five days each week, being classified as substitutes or extra men.

"The union wishes to make it clear that the question of arbitration is not the cause of cessation of work by our members on the three Portland daily newspapers. This is definitely a dispute over adequate wage rates and equitable hours.

"The union's demands for wages are not excessive and are not out of line with wages being paid in Seattle and other cities. The union's demand for a reduction in hours is not unreasonable or impractical. The seven-hour day demanded in Portland has been in effect in Seattle and Tacoma for more than twenty years, and his worked satisfactorily. This shorter work-day is in effect in six other Northwest cities at this time. The union's demand for a shorter work-week is primarily to spread work and to some degree to relieve suffering among the irregularly employed members. Whenever the publishers in Portland will deal with the union on the same progressive policies as do other publishers this local dispute will have ended and harmonious and profitable relations will be resumed."

MARIN-DELL MILK
100% UNION
LISTEN TO BUDDA
EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8-9

A. F. OF L. COUNCIL TO MEET

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been called to meet at Miami, Fla., next Monday, January 24. Council headquarters will be at the Hotel Everglades.

A TELEPHONE ANNIVERSARY

January 28 is the sixtieth anniversary of the day on which the telephone entered its career as a public servant, with the opening of the world's first commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Conn., by George W. Coy.

PICKETING CASE TO HIGH COURT

A case involving the right of a Milwaukee local union of meat cutters to picket an establishment that did not employ its members and where no strike existed was heard this week by the U. S. Supreme Court. Courts in various states have rendered decisions on this question, but this is the first time that the issue has come before the Supreme Court.

Hotel Arbitrator

From a list of five names submitted by Mrs. Alice M. Rosseter, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, Professor James E. Bremer of Stanford University Law School has been chosen as the seventh member of the hotel adjustment board. The other members have been named by the unions and the employers.

Duties of the newly-constituted board will be to hear and decide upon the merits of complaints involving discriminations against the employees and violations of the arbitration award since it was handed down last month. Over 180 cases will be submitted by the union at the hearings.

Longshoremen Protest

Officials of the local International Longshoremen's Association are said to be contemplating seeking a court order for the right to work at their calling. They complain that the hall, from which workers are hired under terms of the arbitration award of 1934, is dominated by the Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (C. I. O.) and that due to this fact the I. L. A. members are being discriminated against. When four of the latter appeared at the hall this week seeking to place their names on the hiring list it is stated they were told to "go on in, and see what happens to you." It is also declared that preference over local I. L. A. residents is being given at the hiring hall to recent arrivals from Texas.

The four men who this week applied for places on the hiring list have been "permit" members of the I. L. W. U., a class of workers who are not full members of the union. Members of the I. L. A. are opposing the doctrines accepted by the I. L. W. U., the organization they are declaring to be in control of the hiring hall.

Annual Election Held By Teamsters No. 85

John P. McLaughlin, one of the original members of the local Teamsters' Union in 1901, was re-elected to the office of secretary and business agent in the election held last week. He was honored by being chosen without opposition to the position which he has held, with only one break of six months, for thirty-seven years. During that time he has witnessed the growth of the organization from a very fight for existence during and following the famous strike of 1901 to its present position of commanding influence and high standing in the local labor movement and the business life of San Francisco—and in each forward step Secretary McLaughlin has always taken a leading part.

There were three contested offices at the election, all of which were filled by naming those in sympathy with the administration of which McLaughlin is a part. Joseph Diviny, who has been serving the unexpired term of the late Michael Casey as president, was also elected to that office without opposition.

John E. Stewart, secretary-treasurer for the past five years and having occupied other official positions for over twenty years prior to his occupancy of that office, was re-elected by a vote of 1487 to 405 for his opponent. For vice-president Al Cameron was successful in gaining re-election in one of the contests by 1381 to 479. William McDonald, a trustee for many years, was re-elected, 1048 to 812.

John Fahey, Peter Cassinelli, Thomas Lyons, Richard Valerga, Isaac Granucci and Tony Schurba were chosen to represent the union at this year's convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Santa Barbara.

Always demand the union label.

Attention All Unions
BONDED UNION ticket sellers and ticket takers available for your dance or entertainment.
LOCAL B-18, I. A. T. S. E. GR. 6881

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME — MISSION AT 16TH
One of America's Largest Homefurnishers
Venetian Blinds
Reduced!
Genuine National Venetian Blinds; perfect quality; residential type; cream enamel finish; reduced for a LIMITED TIME ONLY, as follows:
22 to 30 in. wide, up to 60 in. high. Reduced to $4.95
32 to 40 in. wide, up to 60 in. high. Reduced to $5.95
42 to 50 in. wide, up to 60 in. high. Reduced to $6.95
List price of National Venetian Blinds, whatever the size, has NEVER BEFORE been less than $7.20

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE
Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.
Cleaning with us is an art.
High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised
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DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS
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100% AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, January 14, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Alaska Cannery Workers No. 21161, Paul Feliciano, Dioscoro Guevara (additional); Bank Employees No. 21030, Herbert L. Schmitz vice H. Lee Williams; Bartenders No. 41, Jim Ferguson, Tom Nickola, James Burke, Kenny Ryan, Art Dougherty, Art Neergaard, Sam Wiesz, John Zaagman, Roy Kenny, Harry Morrison; Boilermakers No. 6, W. Macready, J. Ricci vice Rainbow; Building Service Employees No. 14, Stanley R. Leavell, additional; Bookbinders and Bindery Women, Loretta Kane, Ella Wunderlich, Fred Dettmering, Henry Kerbaugh, Joseph Goncalves; Butchers No. 508, George Bordenave, George Fontaine; Cooks No. 44, Barney Barnett, Max Benkert, Max Meyer, Paul Boulet, John Bernhard, C. T. McDonough, Charles Fleischman, Steve Harris, Rene Battaglini; Corrugated Fibre Products and Envelope Workers No. 362, Homer Wingo, Walter Turner, Lawrence Watkins, James Kennedy, John O'Connor; Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365, Jerry Pastore, Kate Cademerti; Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 519, Gordon Anderson, Carl Cleary; Machinists No. 68, E. F. Dillon, Harry Hook, E. Basting, C. Oczko, Harry Scher; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90, C. F. May, O. E. Rolstad, A. T. Peterson, Bruce Kenworthy; Musicians No. 6, Walter A. Weber, Eddie B. Love, James G. Dewey, Clarence H. King, Eddie Burns, Carles ("Pop") Kennedy, Karl A. Dietrich, Jules Spiller, Pete Butti, Joe Mendel; Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, Frank Mateo vice Jack Robinson, Jr., Harrison H. Ford vice Justin Laskey; Photo Engravers No. 8, Andrew J. Gallagher, George C. Krantz; Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, George Deck vice Alvin Schmidt, L. J. Berg, Charles Higgins, F. Miller, A. Rosenbaum, Larry Vail, Jack L. Baker, John Blaiotta, Earl von Hermann, Frank Rogers; General Warehousemen No. 860, Harry Bishop vice Robert Valerga. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of S. F. Building and Construction Trades Council. From Congressman Richard J. Welch, inclosing letter from Secretary of Navy Claude A. Swanson, explaining policy of Navy Department in regard to work in navy yards on both oceans. From Congressman Franck R. Havenner, on the same matter; the policy is to let the Eastern yards make repairs to ships while the fleet stays West, and vice versa.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Application for affiliation of Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers No. 424, with one delegate and $5 affiliation fee.

Filed: From California State Federation of Labor, circular letter that the following baking companies of Los Angeles and southern California have been removed from the unfair list: Continental Baking Company of Los Angeles, Interstate Baking Company, Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc., of southern California. Letter from Production Machine Operators stating they have levied fine for patronizing Japanese products and services. Newspaper Distributors No. 20456, stating they have taken charter from Brotherhood of Teamsters, and will be chartered as Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers, Local 921. Notice of civil service examinations for ambulance drivers, police patrol drivers and conductor, Class S102, and motorman, Class S104; receipt of applications closing January 28, 1938, at the City Hall, and a number of others applications for which closed January 10, 1938.

Referred to Executive Committee: Bay District Auxiliary Bakery and Confectionery Workers, application for boycotts against products of Sunland Biscuit Company, California Cracker Company, California Ray Cracker Company, Golden Bear Cookie Company, all operating in Los Angeles under non-union conditions. Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648, reporting that they have settled their differences with Mr. Moignanini of the Spreckels Market, at 751 Market. Application for boycott against Sunset Seed and Nursery Company by Gardeners and Nursery Workers' Union. Budget requests to Supervisors from San Francisco Municipal Parks Employees' Union No. 311. Resolutions passed by Machinists No. 68 and Waiters' and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30. Application for boycott of W. P. Fuller Company, Sherwin Williams Company and Dupont Company by Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071.

Referred to Union Label Section: Lists of union-made advertised products by Tobacco Workers, Spud and Twenty Grand Cigarettes; also boycott circular against Southern Poster Company Products of Los Angeles.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Circular letter of Upholsterers' International Union, advertising spring season for buying furniture.

Referred to Executive Committee: Two letters from H. S. Foley, president Streetcarmen, Division 518, inclosing checks of $100 each to the Tom Mooney habeas corpus fund, one bearing date of December 22, 1937, and one of January 10, 1938.

Referred to Officers of the Council: Request of Machine Production Operators' Union to have officers appear in an arbitration dispute with the Pacific Nipple Company, 301 Vermont street. Electrical Workers No. 151, notifying the Council that Electrical Workers b-202 is affiliating with them, and naming but two delegates for the Amalgamated Union. Anthony Ballerini of Machine Production Operators, complaining of rash statements of representatives of Sheet Metal Workers No. 104. Resolution presented by Nurses' Union in regard to charges for board exacted by the San Francisco Hospital.

Resolution—Presented by Street Car Employees, Division No. 518, reading as follows:

"Whereas, The Public Utilities Commission, through its manager, E. G. Cahill, in October of 1937, increased the service on some of the lines of the Municipal Railway to give better transportation to patrons living in districts served by said railway; and

"Whereas, Said additional service has brought in more revenue and given comfort to passengers who ride these cars, besides providing employment for approximately eighty men at decent wages; and

"Whereas, Mr. Cahill, prior to leaving San Francisco, issued an order directing Manager Boeken to discontinue this increased service on Monday, January 10, 1938; said service amounting to seventeen eight-hour runs, and thereby throwing thirty-four men back on the extra list and causing a decrease in their purchasing power; and

"Whereas, The Street Carmen's Union, Division 518, does hereby condemn such action as being arbitrary and unnecessary in view of the fact that the receipts of the Municipal Railway are still higher than in a like period of 1936; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council be instructed to use their utmost efforts to bring about a restoration of this service."

Motion made to adopt, carried and referred to the officers of the Council.

Special Order—Council took up for discussion and final action the executive committee's report and recommendation that the Council appoint a representative committee to meet with Committee of Forty-three, as discussed and recommended at the last general meeting of the Council, and then decided to lay further consideration of the matter over to this meeting. Secretary read the report of the executive committee, and it was up for discussion. After general discussion for some time, a motion was submitted again to reject the committee's recommendation, and this motion being defeated, a new motion was made to accept the committee's recommendation that Council send a

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Packing Corporation.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Shell Oil Company.
Standard Oil Company.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of
UNION MADE MEN'S WORK CLOTHING at Lowest Prices

Domestic and Imported
LIQUORS
At All Five Weinstein Co. Stores
1041 MARKET
119 POST-KEARNY
615 MARKET
172 ELLIS
100 MARKET

YOU CAN BUY PREPARED UNION - MADE SANDWICHES
FOR YOUR HOME USE FOR LESS THAN YOU CAN MAKE THEM
Morning Glory Sandwich Co.
FIllmore 6922 TEmplebar 1466

committee consisting of the president, the secretary and one representative of each of five subsidiary councils. After some debate, motion was made to close debate, and the original motion carried by 183 ayes to 106 noes. A few unions asked also to be represented, and the chair was voted the right to enlarge the committee according to his best judgment.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the next order of business, nominations for officers for the ensuing term, was declared to be in order and taken up. The following nominations were made, additional nominations to be received next meeting, and the election to be held on the following Friday evening:

For President—John F. Shelley, Fred West.
Vice-President—Lawrence Palacios.
Secretary-Treasurer—John A. O'Connell.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John McGuire.
Trustees (three to be elected)—John F. Coughlan Anthony Cancilla, Thomas A. Rotell.
Executive Committee (thirteen to be elected)—John Baker, Hugh Bell, John C. Daly, Bertha Del Carlo, S. W. Douglas, Mary Everson, Edward Gallagher, Kenneth Griffin, Daniel P. Haggerty, John C. Healy, George G. Kidwell, Sidney Keiles, Stanley Lavelle, C. F. May, Louis Mantler, John Metcalf, C. T. McDonough, John McGuire, Alfred Reddell, Lester Smith, J. Symes, C. K. Weatherald, M. F. Wormuth.
Organizing Committee (nine to be elected)—A. Ballerini, Hugh Bell, John Blaiotta, Allen Brodke, Marguerite Finkenbinder, E. F. Fitzsimmons, George Hardy, George Johns, H. King, John McLaughlin, Thomas Rotell, John F. Shelley, Mrs. Bertha Starrett, Fred West.
Law and Legislative Committee (seven to be elected)—I. J. Berg, E. F. Dillon, H. Foley, Henry Heidelberg, George G. Kidwell, Clarence H. King, Stanley Lavelle, H. Morrison, Lillian Olney, J. Spalding, Neal Wallace.
Directors of Labor Clarion (five to be elected)—George S. Hollis, Walter Otto, John A. O'Connell, James McTiernan, Frank Rodgers, Fred Wettstein, M. F. Wormuth.
Directors Labor Council Hall Association (three to be elected)—Daniel P. Haggerty, D. Doherty, M. S. Maxwell, Anthony Noriega, Edward D. Vandeleur.
Receipts, $640; **expenditures,** $358.06.
Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m.
Fraternally submitted.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

ADVERTISERS RENEW PACT

Peaceful negotiations have recently brought about renewal of what is reported as a long series of agreements between the Hod Carriers and Laborers' Union in San Diego and Foster & Kleiser, the nationally known advertising firm. An increased wage and improved working conditions are understood to have been provided.

EMPLOYERS TO RECEIVE NOTICE

California employers henceforth will receive from the State Department of Employment notices of claims their former employees make for unemployment compensation. This is to be done in compliance with requirements of the law. It is pointed out that the forms provided for making such reports may also be used by employers in keeping a record of claims made against their reserve accounts in establishing their "merit ratings," and that the procedure will act as a protection against false claims for benefits. If a worker has been discharged for cause or leaves employment voluntarily, and the employer notifies the department of such fact, the waiting period for compensation may be extended from four to eight weeks.

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL
JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.
Funeral Directors
OAKLAND—2110 Webster St.
41 VAN NESS AVE. HEmlock 1230
100 PER CENT UNION

REILLY NAMED PRESIDENT

Supervisor George R. Reilly was named president of the United Irish Societies at their meeting last Sunday night, and will thus act as chairman of this year's convention making plans for the annual observance in this city of St. Patdick's Day. Vice-presidents are Daniel Dennehy, P. J. Crowley, Mollie Owens Callanan, Alex J. McDonald, Dr. C. V. Gallagher, Janette McDevitt and M. J. Giles. John J. Taheny was elected secretary, Miss Agnes Tierney financial secretary and Richard Cottrell treasurer.

C. OF C. FUNDS FOR MILITIA

A. J. Horn, executive secretary of the Toledo, Ohio, chamber of commerce admitted to the "People's Press" that the chamber is now raising a fund of $4910 which will be given to local militia units, and also that it has been subsidizing the militia for seventeen years. Other cities in the state are stated to be campaigning to raise funds for the same purpose, Cleveland's quota being set at $20,000. The Senate civil liberties committee has been asked to investigate the connection between the business group and the Ohio militia.

Series of Radio Interviews Will Explain Jobless Compensation Law

Radio interviews and motion picture news trailers explaining the procedure in payment of unemployment benefits under the California unemployment compensation law were released in San Francisco Bay cities this week in a co-operative educational program of the State Unemployment Reserves Commission and the Social Security Board.

Station KPO of the National Broadcasting Company has announced a series of four interviews with officials of the Unemployment Reserves Commission to be heard on Monday evenings at 5:30 o'clock. The second of this series on Monday, January 24, will present Arthur St. Clair, supervisor of compensation of the State Department of Employment. The third and fourth of the series will be heard at the same hour on January 31 and February 7.

Union label demand protects union standards.

Phone UNderhill 4127 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

Local C. I. O. Reverses

Returns from the election for officers held by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific show that candidates who ran on a platform advocating affiliation with the C. I. O. and the National Maritime Union were overwhelming defeated though reportedly having the backing of the C. I. O. publicity machine and other forces outside of the union, in the form of radio broadcasts and printed leaflets.

The vote was one of the largest ever cast in the union's history, though a large percentage of the members are now at sea or in ports where branches are not maintained, and exceeded that of last year when the membership were ashore during the strike.

Harry Lundeberg was re-elected secretary by a vote of 2496 to 453 cast for Harry Mayer. Robert Stowell was unopposed for assistant secretary. Others elected for posts in San Francisco were: Arthur Probert, Niels Jensen and Louis Enger, first, second and third patrolmen, respectively: John Lavoie and James Donovan, dispatchers. The five trustees are Lundeberg, Stowell, Probert, Harry Christofferson and Morris Weisberger. Stowell was elected as the union representative on the executive committee of the Maritime Federation.

A second local defeat for the local C. I. O. advocates in the marine unions came last Monday with the announcement of the results of the election held by the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers' Association. It was disclosed that a complete set of officers had been chosen, nearly all of whom were against the C. I. O., though the latter's sympathizers had previously been holding official positions.

In the coastwide balloting reported upon this week Vincent J. Malone defeated Robert F. Fitzgerald by a vote of 1427 to 1052. Malone was also named as association representative in the Maritime Federation. J. J. Quinn defeated A. T. Yates, 1412 to 1052, and J. S. Helke, for treasurer, won over J. P. Dolan.

EDITORIAL GENIUS

An Arkansas editor recently printed the following item: "Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of 20 summers, is visiting her twin brother, age 32."

Fifty years of Fine shoemaking
W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes
UNION STORE UNION SHOES
R. A. French
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

— SAFEWAY —
YOUR FRIENDLY
GROCER
offers
LOW EVERY DAY
SHELF PRICES

Convention of Marine Engineers Meets Here

The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association has been holding its sixty-second convention in San Francisco this week, the sessions being at the Whitcomb Hotel. There are nineteen delegates, said to be representing 8000 members, Samuel J. Hogan being the president.

The organization has not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since 1923 due to jurisdictional claims. It is understood to have voted last fall for C. I. O. affiliation, though final steps to that end had not yet been taken when the convention assembled.

One of the subjects to come before the present gathering was to be a recent letter from President Green of the A. F. of L. inviting the association to reaffiliate. There was also said to be an accompanying communication from John Possehl of the Operating Engineers having for its object the harmonizing of the jurisdictional differences that had existed between that organization and the Marine Engineers.

A resolution which was submitted to the convention called upon Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy of the Maritime Commission to issue a public statement clearing the crew of the President Hoover of charges of drunkenness when the falsity of the charges had been so clearly established during the recent hearings before governmental agencies. Another resolution declares the Maritime Commission has issued orders detrimental to licensed engineers, without public hearings and that standards set up for commission vessels were in danger of becoming the maximum for all other vessels.

Local Joint Council of Teamsters Will Entertain Coast Conference

At the recent annual election of the Joint Council of Teamsters all of the present officials were re-elected. These are: John P. McLaughlin, president; Charles W. Real, vice-president; Walter Otto, financial secretary; William A. Connolly, recording secretary; T. J. Kennedy, Wendell Phillips and Joseph Trumpower, trustees.

Over 100 delegates were present at the meeting representing the teaming crafts in the Bay area. The third Pacific Coast conference of teamsters' organizations is to be held in March, lasting three days, and the meeting named W. A. Connolly chairman of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the gathering. It is anticipated that Daniel J. Tobin, international president of the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, will attend the March conference.

AT THE ALCAZAR THEATER

Next week will close the run of "Nude with Pineapple," the plot of which, through many hilarious situations, shows that all that glitters with what passes for common sense is not necessarily always the real thing. "The Sun and I," a drama of ancient Egypt through modern eyes, will open at the Alcazar February 2.

STRIKERS BLOCKADE HARBOR

Striking fishermen on schooners of the Lunenburg fleet operating out of Lunenburg, N. S., established a blockade of the harbor last week to prevent "scab" ships from leaving port. At the same time other members of the fishermen's federation "picketed" the harbor in dories while fifty of their fellows patrolled the waterfront.

The Rochester Clothing Co.
Established 1906
Union Hours Union Clerks
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

At the Veterans' Auditorium, Monday, January 31, at 8:20 p. m., the Bay Region Federal Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, with John Howell as baritone soloist, will present a concert commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the death of Debussy, and in memoriam for the late Maurice Ravel. The concert opens with chorus and orchestra in "La Damoiselle Elue" ("The Blessed Damosel") by Debussy, Giulio Silva conducting. After the intermission Dr. Alois Reiser will conduct the orchestra in "Mother Goose" by Ravel.

JOB INSURANCE MOVIE REEL

Moving pictures entitled "Your Job Insurance" have been produced by the Social Security Board for showing in theaters in ten states, including California. It is a ten-minute reel depicting the story of a workman insured under the law of the particular state where it is shown, the purpose being to make clear just what the law provides and what the worker has to do to obtain benefits thereunder. For information about bookings of the exhibition, if such is not available from local theaters, those interested are advised to write to the state unemployment commissions or the local Social Security Board representatives. Frank E. Callinan, Humboldt Bank building, San Francisco, is announced as the Social Security Board's distribution agent in California.

State Federation Official Protests Reduction of Funds for Federal Roads

Protests against the proposed reduction of the federal road appropriation from $250,000,000 to $125,000,000 annually were sent to all California senators and congressmen this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

"Such action would necessarily seriously affect the cement industry, which is a large and very vital one to the workers of California, and have consequent serious effect on various industries and lines of endeavor, and undoubtedly throw many workers out of employment," Vandeleur said.

Letters to the senators and congressmen also stressed the effect the reduction would have on the highway improvement program, which would not only affect workers employed thereon, but the motoring public as well.

Coal Company Gains Damage Award Against Union as Result of Strike

Damages of $117,000 were assessed against seven locals and sixty-six individual members of the Progressive Miners of America in a federal court at East St. Louis, Ill., last week.

The awards were the aftermath of conflict in the southern Illinois coal fields between the P. M. A. and its rival union, the United Mine Workers of America.

The case involved a three-year shutdown of the Red Ray mine, near Du Quoin, over a period of nearly three years, during a jurisdictional dispute between the unions.

Declaring the decision a blow against the right of workers to strike, the union's attorney stated that all legal means would be exhausted to procure a reversal.

PEOPLE'S
An Independent
100 Per Cent Union
DAIRY

In the Spring—Demand Union-Made Furniture

The Upholsterers' Union in Los Angeles has circularized central labor bodies asking that attention be drawn to the fact that the spring season for buying furniture is here and that furniture shows will be held at which numerous designs and styles will be shown.

Union labor members and their friends are asked not to spend their money with unfair manufacturers. It is further stated that some of the non-union manufacturers of upholstered furniture, mattresses and bedding in the southern city employ inexperienced help and that wages in some plants are as low as $2 a day. But there are over forty plants there which recognize the organized workers in the industry and which use the union label on their product, hence no reason for the buyers who desire to encourage fair employers in maintaining standard working conditions being deceived when making purchases—just demand the union label.

In the San Francisco Bay territory there are forty-two plants in this industry which employ union workers and which use the union emblem—but don't forget the Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company plant is on the official "We Don't Patronize List." Thus no reason exists for spending union-earned wages in San Francisco for unfair products in the above-mentioned line.

However, one should be on guard in particular against the non-union merchandise from Los Angeles, where the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is attempting to stage a comeback, through anti-picketing ordinances and a revival of its long since discredited "open shop" propaganda. Look for the union label!

COURT TEST FOR BARBER LAW

The constitutionality of the state barber act fixing the price of haircuts at 35 cents and shaves at 15 cents is being tested in the Louisiana supreme court by a New Orleans barber running a one-man shop who was recently convicted of violating the act by charging 20 cents for a haircut and 10 cents for a shave, and fined $300 or seven months in jail.

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING
Its Presence Indicates 100% Union Product
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
Only Printing Label Recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Union Men, Attention
Borrow $5 to $100 on your simple signature only; just a steady job required—no security whatever asked—no salary assignments, your Union card establishes both your identity and responsibility. Special rates and service to staunch union men. No payments during strikes, lockouts, and seasonal unemployment. Small, quick, confidential loans till next payday to either husband or wife on just their signature. Simple as signing a check. Application reviewed and loan granted in 5 minutes, while you wait—utmost privacy—absolutely no relatives, friends, bosses, or personnel departments phoned or contacted.
NO CO-SIGNERS
Joe Clause & Co.
Phone EX. 2762
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"The Company that tries not to refuse any union man a loan."
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